heads of the Department of the Interior, EPA, and the Council on Environmental Quality became involved in the question of whether an environmental impact statement was necessary on the transfer of the land, who would pay for it, and who would have the lead responsibility. In all, it took 34 months from the original request for purchase of the land by Arizona to the actual sale. Considerable effort was also expended to meet with the citizens in the area during the siting process to address or mitigate their concerns. Additional citizen involvement activities will be necessary as the facility is constructed and becomes operational. The private contractor selected by DHS, which has the oversight responsibility for the facility, proposed a $14 million high-temperature facility capable of incinerating PCBs and other hazardous waste. Negotiations with the contractor were completed in November 1985.

The facility, which will recycle as much of the waste as possible, is scheduled to open in 1986. It is recognized that this type of high-tech facility will handle waste from other states since the waste generated in Arizona alone would not make the operation economically feasible.

California

Hazardous waste management in California is overseen primarily by the Department of Health Services (DOHS). The department's powers derive originally from California's Hazardous Waste Control Act of 1972, and more recently from its delegation to administer the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976.

Within the DOHS, the Toxic Substances Control Division (TSCD) is primarily responsible for implementing and enforcing these acts. The RCRA program has approximately 320 employees, with headquarters in Sacramento, and three field offices located in Berkeley, Fresno, and Los Angeles. Surveillance and enforcement are carried out from the field offices. DOHS field office personnel are augmented through memoranda of understanding with 10 counties and a number of cities. For example, in Southern California, there are 20 DOHS surveillance professionals in the field, augmented by 150 professional staff members of local health departments and by other environmental professionals. It is noted that many of the latter are heavily committed, however, to enforcing the underground container program discussed below. In addition, TSCD coordinates its field operations with those of other involved agencies, including local district attorneys, law enforcement agencies, CALTRANS, and the California Highway Patrol.

The TSCD oversees three broad categories of hazardous waste entities: first, the treatment, storage, and disposal facilities; second, the waste haulers; third, the generators. The dimensions of the problem are large and not